

HEALTH
23 JUL 1946
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Horbury Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


and the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1945



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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for the year

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Chairman of the Council:
Councillor FRED WILSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor GEORGE SENIOR.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman: Councillor J. TETLEY.
Councillor F. J. BAINES.
Councillor H. V. BENNETT.
Councillor H. S. CROOKE.
Councillor W. W. HARTLEY, J.P.
Councillor R. V. HOYLE.
Councillor F. L. JAGGER.
Councillor G. MARSDEN.
Councillor H. ROWLEY.
Councillor G. SENIOR.
Councillor F. WILSON, J.P.

Representative on the Wakefield and District Joint
Small-pox Isolation Hospital Committee:
Councillor G. MARSDEN.

HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:
HUGH L. NEIL, M.B., Ch.B.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
EDWIN F. RICHLEY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector's and Meat and Foods Certificates.

Junior Assistant:
RAYMOND BURFIELD.

Nurse-in-Charge Addington Isolation Hospital:
Miss B. COLBRIDGE.

Health Visitor and School Nurse:
Miss DYSON.

District Nurse:
Miss BATE.

Town Hall,
Horbury,
Nr. Wakefield,
Yorkshire.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Rateable Value of General Rate: £37,092.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate: £154 0s. 11d.

Area of District: 1,280 acres.

Population: 7,552.

Number of Inhabited Houses: 2,480.

Birth Rate: 19.8 per 1,000 population.

Death Rate: 13.4 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Death Rate: 60.4 per 1,000 births registered.

Zymotic Death Rate: .13 per 1,000 population.

Rainfall: 29.63 inches.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

July, 1946.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report for the year 1945.

As in previous years the report is abbreviated according to the instructions from the Ministry of Health. More detailed records are preserved in the Public Health Department.

SECTION A.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Woollen and Worsted Manufacturing, Railway Wagon and Motor body building, Oil Works, Dyeing, Mining, Machinery, and the manufacture of Athletic and Sports Requisites continue as the main industries of the district, while a proportion of the male population find employment in the coal mines in the adjacent districts.

With the cessation of hostilities trade generally in the district has been good, the industries being all practically employed full time. One or two of the larger industries are at present showing signs of expansion and unemployment is small.

The total number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified for the year is the lowest since 1938 and a noticeable drop has taken place in the number of cases of measles and whooping-cough.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

The number of births in 1945 was 149 in all. Of these 69 were transferable as having taken place outside the area in adjoining Nursing and Maternity Homes.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 19.8.

The number of births were made up of:—

Live Births—	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	81	58	139
Illegitimate	7	3	10
	—	—	—
	88	61	149
	—	—	—

Still Births.

DEATHS.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HORBURY DURING 1945.

Causes of Death.	M.	F	Total
Kidneys			2
Myocarditis			33
Sclerosis			1
Cancer			8
Gangrene			1
Enteritis			1
Bronchitis			5
Tumours			1
Senility			3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage			9
Status Epilepticus			1
Coma			4
Unilateral Sclerosis			1
Malignant Diseases of Pancreas			1
Cerebral Thrombosis			3
Broncho-Pneumonia			4
Pituitary Gland			2
Suicide			2
Angina Pectoris			1
Blood Vessels			5
Prematurity			3
Diphtheria			1
Misadventure			2
Pharyngitis Neonatorum			1
Anaemia			1
Sclerodema			1
Pneumonia			3
Drowning			1
			—
TOTALS ...			101

102 deaths were recorded for the year, 73 being registered within the district and 29 transferable occurring in Institutions outside the district. One transferable death of a non-resident was recorded, leaving the net total deaths of Horbury residents at 101, giving a corrected Annual Death Rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of the population.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths registered under 1 year of age was 5 males and 4 females.

This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 60.4 per 1,000 births registered.

The causes of these deaths were:—

Cause.					M.	F.	T'l
Acute Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Scleroedema	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Phemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
					—	—	—
					5	4	9
					—	—	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Diphtheria (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							7
							—

SECTION B.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

Several pathological materials have been sent to the County Laboratory for examination and report.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

A horse ambulance is used solely for the conveyance of common Infectious Diseases notified in the district to the Council's Isolation Hospital at Addington, Horbury.

(c) General.

A modern Motor Ambulance is provided by the Horbury Urban District Council for the removal of accident, surgical and maternity cases to such institutions as may be necessary, no charge being made for its use to permanent residents of the district, providing a medical certificate is produced stating that the person to be removed is an ambulance case.

This service is also available by arrangement to the residents of the neighbouring rural areas at a fixed scale of charges.

A mutual aid scheme operates successfully between Ossett Corporation and Horbury.

During the year 1945 the motor ambulance has been called upon to make 225 journeys in conveying cases to and from various institutions, etc., 69 of the cases were taken under the mutual aid scheme.

	Ossett	Horbury	Total
Leeds Infirmary	3	2	5
Clayton Hospital	8	114	122
Wakefield County Hospital...	—	13	13
Dewsbury County Hospital...	3	—	3
Dewsbury Infirmary	40	4	44
Bradford	3	—	3
Other places	12	23	35
	—	—	—
	69	156	225
	—	—	—

The all in cost of the ambulance, including repairs, renewals, insurance, petrol, oil, telephone, etc., was £138. Out of this £60 was recovered, leaving a nett cost to the Council of £78. During the twelve months the ambulance used 190 gallons of petrol and travelled 2,688 miles.

(d) Nursing in the Home.

There is no established institution in our area from which the services of professional nurses can be obtained. When these services are required it is necessary to arrange for nurses to be sent out from private nursing homes, established in the neighbouring large towns.

The Horbury District Nursing Association, a voluntary society upheld wholly by private subscriptions, operates in close co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health and Private Practitioners in the district. This Association retains the whole-time services of a fully trained Queen's Nurse, who, upon request, makes daily visits to homes in cases of sickness and invalidity and to do dressings, etc., after surgical operations.

(e) Venereal Diseases.

The centre for the treatment of Venereal Diseases is at the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.

(f) Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre Consultation and Treatment, which is much appreciated by the mothers is held weekly in rooms attached to the House of Mercy, Northgate, Horbury, when the Medical Officer of Health, Child Welfare Nurse and a willing staff of voluntary helpers are in attendance. This Centre has been well used during the year.

(g) School Clinic.

The medical examination and treatment, also the Dental examination and treatment of schoolchildren is carried out by the School Medical, Dental and Nursing Staff of the West Riding County Council under the direction of the County Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) Water Supply.

The Urban District of Horbury is well served with a plentiful supply of good water, which is obtainable from Dewsbury, Batley and Wakefield Corporations, a constant supply being laid on to all houses and premises in the district.

The supply from all the sources mentioned is quite satisfactory both in quality and in quantity and is controlled at the distribution point by bacteriological and chemical analysis monthly. In addition to which your Sanitary Inspector has taken samples locally with the following results.

Samples taken November 5th, 1945.

1. Dewsbury Supply:

43, Corporation Street, Horbury.

Presumptive Coliform Count:—

Coliform bacilli present in 100 ml. water—none.

2. Wakefield Supply :

Town Hall, Horbury.

Presumptive Coliform Count:—

Coliform bacilli present in 100 ml. water—none.

Both of the above samples are satisfactory according to Ministry of Health Standards.

The water supply to the Addington Hospital was interrupted during certain hours of the day owing to nearby factories drawing water at the same time. The Council, therefore, decided to have a water tower erected on the site to ensure a constant supply and this tower is at present under construction.

				No. of days on which rain fell.	
Rainfall for 1945.					
January	...	2.86	...	18	
February	...	2.38	...	21	
March	...	0.72	...	12	
April	...	2.15	...	19	
May	...	4.87	...	19	
June	...	3.20	...	19	
July	...	2.18	...	12	
August	...	3.29	...	12	
September	...	1.24	...	12	
October	...	4.54	...	20	
November	...	0.44	...	17	
December	...	1.76	...	18	
		29.63	...	199	
Monthly Average	...	...	...	...	2.461
Heaviest Rainfall for one month (October)	...	...	...	...	4.54
Heaviest Rainfall for one day (May 26th)	...	...	...	...	1.68
Lowest Rainfall for one month (November)	...	...	...	...	0.44

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewerage and drainage of the district is generally satisfactory. The sewerage system discharges at the outfall works on the banks of the River Calder at Horbury Junction and is dealt with in an efficient manner, the plant having electrically driven pumps, automatically controlled.

(c) Rivers and Streams.

The law relating to the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams in the Urban Area is administered by the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board.

No instance of pollution requiring treatment was reported during the year.

(d) Housing.

Housing has been at a standstill the greater part of the year, a small amount of private building being commenced during the closing weeks.

The scarcity of houses in the district and overcrowding problems have received much attention. The provision of further Council houses will, perhaps to the public have seemed slow, but everything possible has been done to expedite this work and it is hoped that the next twelve months will see a noticeable improvement in the position.

SECTION D.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Milk samples.
- (b) Milk supply.
- (c) Meat and other foods.

Detailed in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SECTION E.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER DISEASES.

Table of Notifiable Diseases for 1945.

Disease	To 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-35 years	35-40 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Hospital Cases	Totals	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	—	3	2	—	—	6	6	1	—	—	—	17	18	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Measles ...	6	4	13	7	7	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	51	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
												22	78	1

When complete isolation cannot be maintained in the homes of the patients notified they are removed to the Council's Isolation Hospital, Addington, for treatment and the houses are immediately fumigated.

In cases where Infectious Diseases are allowed to be nursed in the homes of patients complete isolation is insisted upon and advice given as to the precautions to be taken.

SCARLET FEVER.

All cases were of a mild type and removal to hospital was carried out in each case.

DIPHTHERIA.

Five cases were notified and removed to the Isolation Hospital.

PNEUMONIA.

Notification is still somewhat deficient.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The majority of the cases occurred in the first six months.

INFLUENZA.

This did not show any signs of becoming an epidemic during the year but a scheme was drawn up to cover nursing and home help in the event of such an epidemic occurring. The necessary contacts were made and this emergency scheme is ready to put into operation at any time.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The value of immunisation cannot be too strongly stressed and during the year 209 completed a full course of immunisation, making a progressive total of—under 5 years of age—483 or 71 per cent., between the ages of 5 and 15 years of age—648 or 67.8 per cent.

There was one death from diphtheria, a girl aged 3 years, who had not been immunised. The child accidentally received severe scalds to the head at home and contracted diphtheria some weeks afterwards whilst she was still in a very weak condition.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year—1 male and 3 females. 1 case was notified as recovered, 1 case left the district and 1 case died.

The Tuberculosis register at the end of the year was as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Pulmonary	7	7	14
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	1
	8	7	15

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their support and to the Sanitary Inspector and other officials for their ready co-operation and able assistance to me during the year under review.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
H. L. NEIL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Horbury Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

and Cleansing Superintendent

for the year

1945

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

July, 1946.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1945.

Labour and material shortage difficulties were acute during the year yet it is noteworthy that the number of inspections and essential housing repairs carried out have increased rather than decreased.

A great number of houses are at present suffering from lack of paint and repair owing to six years of war and in my opinion to neglect these in the great drive for new houses will have a noticeable effect on the housing standard of the district.

All the conditions likely to be prejudicial to the public health and well being of the district have received attention, the importance of careful inspection of food supplies, milk production, water supplies and collection and disposal of house refuse cannot be over-estimated.

SECTION F.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Summary of inspections made during the year:—

Nuisances, Housing and Re-visits	...	...	...	840
Butchers and Food Shops	...	...	...	120
Choked Drains and Drainage work in progress	...			72
Ambulance	...	...	...	30
Disinfestation	...	...	...	10
Farms	...	...	...	30
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	60
Filthy and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	10
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	45
Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	8
Inspection of Pigs	...	...	...	30
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	32

Milk Supply—

Samples for Methylene Blue Test Accredited ...	10
Samples for Methylene Blue Test Ungraded ...	8
Samples for Tuberculosis Tests	8
Rats and Mice Infestations	169
Refuse Disposal	72
Refuse Collection	200
Salvage	100
Schools	6

Water Supply—

Samples for bacteriological examination ...	2
---	---

Total ... 1862

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Bursts in Water Pipes	60
Defective Tap Washers	40
Defective W.C. Overflow	47
Defective W.C. Basin	5
Leaking Roofs	12
Broken Window Panes	48
Defective Window Frames	7
Defective Tiles round Sink	2
Defective Sinks	2
Defective Oven Doors	7
Defective Taps	10
Choked Drains	14
Defective W.C. Seats	2
Defective W.C. Cisterns	5
Defective Doors	12
Broken Ball Taps	3
Broken Floors	2
Gas Leaks	62
Broken Chimney Pots	3
Defective Door Locks	13
New Clothes Posts Installed	19

Broken Gas Bracket	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Pointing	...	...	...	...	...	4
Broken Mantelpiece	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Hearths	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective Fireplace	...	...	...	...	...	9
Broken Ball Valve	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective Eaves Gutters	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective Fireback	...	...	...	...	...	10
Broken Draining Board	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Firegrate	...	...	...	...	...	22
Broken Sink and Bath Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective Supply Cylinder	...	...	...	...	...	3
Broken Paving	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	16
Broken Down Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	13
Nuisance from Smoking Chimney	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective Woodwork	...	...	...	...	...	2
Broken Gasboilers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Broken Gates	...	...	...	...	...	4
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	4
Broken W.C. Pedestals	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Privies	...	...	...	...	...	3
No Manholes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Limewashing Required	...	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of Covers to Meat Barrows	...	...	...	...	...	13
Absence of Inspection Chamber	...	...	...	...	...	2
Absence of Sink Waste Drain	...	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of W.C. Drain	...	...	...	...	...	2
Absence of W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	3
Choked Gullies	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rat Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defective Brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Flue Pipe	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Sink Waste Gully	...	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION G.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection and disposal of house and trade refuse is carried out by Council employees under my direction and supervision, with the Council's own motor vehicles.

The Council own two Ford vehicles and one Karrier Bantam vehicle.

The oldest of the two Ford vehicles is used by both the Health and Highways Departments and has proved of great value as a mutual aid vehicle.

During the year the Ford vehicle used only on refuse collection was improved, a hand telescopic ram being fitted and a removable metal framework provided with a proper cover to prevent nuisance from dust and ashes.

There is no doubt that the provision of specially constructed vehicles is of prime importance in refuse collection and the Karrier Bantam vehicle has proved both hygienic and an asset to the Council. A weekly collection of refuse has been maintained throughout the war and I am pleased to report continues every seven days.

The approximate number of receptacles for which the Department is responsible for cleansing is 2,316 ashbins, 15 privies, 20 pail closets and 8 cesspools.

The whole of the township's refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping with the exception of small quantities from pail closets, etc., which is deposited upon farm land for manurial purposes.

During the year the tip at Addington was discontinued and a new tip commenced at the Sand and Gravel Works, Millfield Road. This new tip will last for a number of years and will reclaim land where large excavations have been made for sand and gravel.

The destructor was also removed to this land and a steel hut constructed for the baling and storage of paper. By doing this two premises were released in the centre of the town and the cost of upkeep and rental reduced.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL FOR THE YEAR 1945-46.

							£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	1575	0	0
Insurances	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0
Petrol and Oils	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	0	0
Rent, Rates, Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
Repairs and Renewals	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	0	0
New Bath Tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
Hired Haulage	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Disinfectants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Tipping Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0
							<hr/>		
							2277	0	0
Less Credits	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
							<hr/>		
Less Credits from Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	0	0
							<hr/>		
							£2100	0	0
							<hr/>		

SECTION H.

SALVAGE.

With salvage we are faced with a new crisis, a new need for every possible economy if we are to recover our position in the commercial world and maintain our standard of living. The recovery of waste materials may mean the difference of comfort and discomfort to all of us. Shipping has to be used at present to fetch us waste paper from Russia, whilst we know that thousands of tons of waste paper are thrown into ashbins or burnt in this country and cannot be recovered.

Income showed a fall of £167 which was due mainly to the drop in waste paper of £156.

Every opportunity is used to display salvage propaganda and it is pleasing to note that at the time of this report an upward trend is recorded.

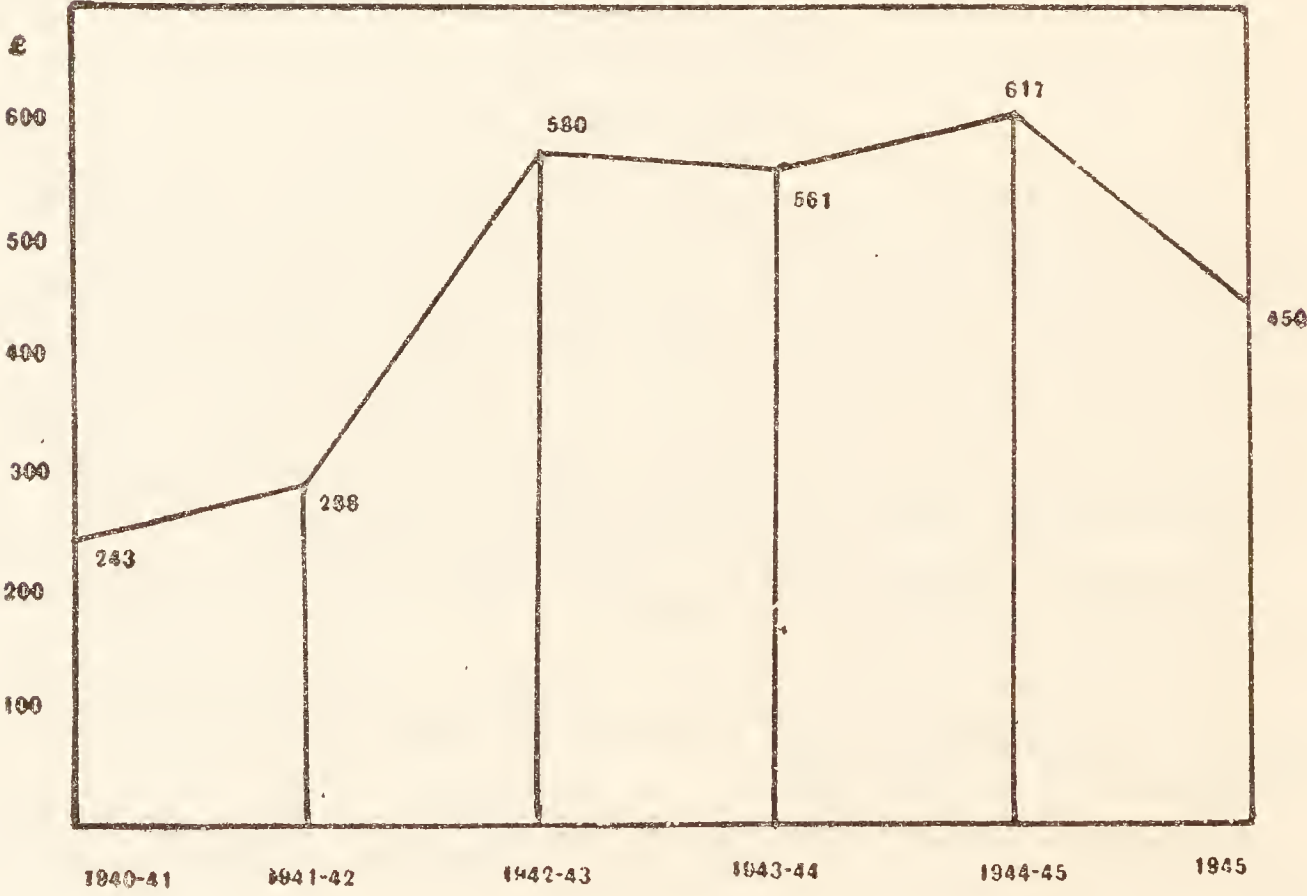
Income from salvage averaged £46.3 per 1,000 population and showed a credit of £174 after deduction of all expenses.

The following table shows a progressive income from salvage :—

Year.		Tons.		Value.
				£
1940	...	74	...	243
1941	...	70	...	298
1942	...	107	...	580
1943	...	122	...	561
1944	...	176	...	617
1945	...	114	...	450
		663	...	£2749

HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(HEALTH DEPARTMENT).

Graph Showing the value of Salvage collected from the
Outbreak of War to the Present Day.



SALVAGE INCOME.

					Tons. Cwts. Qrs.				£ s. d.		
Waste Paper	...	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	306	0	0
Scrap	...	...	...	...	48	10	3	...	46	5	9
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	56	10	2	...	84	16	6
Rags	...	...	...	...	0	10	3	...	7	11	6
Bones	...	...	...	...	0	13	0	...	3	6	0
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	...	0	7	1	...	2	14	2
Total					114	16	1	...	450	13	11

SALVAGE ANALYSIS.

	Waste Paper.			Kitchen Waste.			Rags.			Scrap Metal.			Bones.			Bottles and Jars.				
	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.		
April	...	3	14	0	...	4	17	2	...	0	3	0	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
May	...	5	19	2	...	6	8	0	...	0	1	0	...	1	15	2	...	—	—	—
June	...	4	13	2	...	3	19	0	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
July	...	5	6	2	...	3	18	0	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	0	3	0
August	...	3	1	2	...	4	8	2	...	0	2	3	...	1	3	1	...	—	—	—
Sept.	...	3	18	0	...	4	6	0	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
October	...	2	14	0	...	4	8	2	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
Nov.	...	4	0	0	...	4	10	3	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	0	6	0
Dec.	...	4	7	0	...	4	10	1	...	0	4	0	...	2	2	3	...	—	—	—
1946.																				
January	...	4	0	0	...	5	19	3	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	0	2	0
February	...	—	—	—	...	4	19	3	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	0	2	0
March	...	5	6	0	...	4	4	2	...	—	—	—	...	3	15	1	...	—	—	—
Total	...	48	0	0	...	56	10	2	...	0	10	3	...	8	16	3	...	0	13	0

SECTION I.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Practically the whole of the milk supply for the district is produced locally either in the Urban District or the adjoining Rural Areas, none whatever is brought in by rail.

The supply has been well maintained throughout the year.

The following table shows the number of cowkeepers, etc., on the register at the end of the year :—

Number of Persons Registered as Cowkeepers	...	7
Number of Registered Cowsheds	... ..	13
Number of Accredited Producers	... ..	2
Number of Registered Retail Purveyors	... ..	24
Number of Licensed Retail Purveyors of Pasteurised Milk	... ..	1

Forty-two inspections have been made during the year and the general sanitary conditions and cleanliness of the premises were found to be satisfactory.

The standard of vehicles for delivery is high and the latest type of bottle barrows are used.

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

Eight samples of ungraded milk from purveyors in the district were submitted for bacteriological examination and Methylene Blue Reduction Tests. Seven samples satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and one sample was unsatisfactory. In this case the farm was visited and an investigation carried out as to the cause. The necessary advisory work was carried out and a subsequent sample proved satisfactory.

Twelve samples of accredited milk were taken from the two designated farms in the district and nine proved satisfactory.

TESTS FOR THE PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

All samples were examined for the presence of tuberculosis and all proved negative.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936 AND 1943.

Number of Licensed Producers " Accredited " ...	2
Number of supplementary Licences granted by the Council	1

During the year these premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Licensed Slaughter Houses	5
Registered Slaughter Houses	1

Owing to the Government control of slaughtering these premises were again not used for this purpose during the year under review.

Meat allocated and inspected at Wakefield is brought to the Co-operative Slaughter House in Queen Street. This centre is used as a sub-allocation point where each butcher collects his allocation. Regular visits are made and the meat is inspected again before it is removed to the shops.

It was found necessary to warn the butchers regarding the conveyance of meat through the streets without proper covers and I am pleased to report a great improvement has taken place.

The vehicles used for the conveyance of meat from Wakefield, are, however still far from ideal. Whilst appreciating the war-time difficulties of transport, I am of the opinion that the time has now arrived when specially designed vehicles only should be used for the conveyance of this vital food.

It is too commonplace to-day to find the general carriers' vehicle with its worn flooring (an ideal place for the collection of dirt and dried blood) and improvised side coverings.

The provision of dustless vehicles having an impervious floor and sides and a controlled temperature would do much to improve the hygiene of food transport and improve the keeping quality of meat.

In no case was it found necessary to make any seizures of diseased or unsound food but the following, which upon examination were found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption, were surrendered to me and destroyed.

4 Tins Grade 1 Salmon.
 2 Tins Pork and Beans
 1 Tin Pilchards in Tomato.
 16 lbs. Tinned Luncheon Meat.
 2 lbs. Chilled Beast Liver.
 6½ lbs. Cocoa.
 1 Sheep Liver.
 40 lbs. Beef.
 7 Tins Evaporated Milk.
 2 Tins Pork Luncheon Meat.
 8 lbs. Cheese.

MEAT AND RETAIL MEAT VEHICLES.

Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	15
Retail Meat Vehicles	...	...	...	...	1

The occupants of all the butcher's shops have observed the requirements of the Public Health (Meat Regulations) Act by keeping the windows of their premises closed to prevent mud and other means of contamination being splashed or blown on the meat exposed for sale. The standard of cleanliness in these shops is high.

LIVESTOCK (RESTRICTIONS ON SLAUGHTERING) ACT, 1940.

Seventy pigs were slaughtered at a licensed slaughter house under licence from the Food Office and examined for the owners.

These include pigs slaughtered from large factory canteen clubs and examinations are carried out on Sundays to prevent delay in boning and preparation of the meat for cooking.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act is strictly observed in the area and a humane killer is used for the slaughter of all pigs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year 1945 the following samples were purchased in the district by the County Inspector and submitted for analysis in accordance with the provisions of the above Act:—

Milk.		Drugs.		Other Foods.	
Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
21	0	1	1	2	0

SECTION J.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Number registered for the manufacture of Potted, Preserved, and Pressed Foods	7
Number registered for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream	2
Number registered for the sale of Ice Cream ...	2

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	5
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Twelve visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. Limewashing was carried out regularly.

FISH FRYERS.

Number on Register	11
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Forty visits were made to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

All the shops are fitted with modern cooking ranges and have separate preparation and storage rooms.

FACTORIES.

Fifty-one Mechanical Factories and 30 Non-Mechanical Factories are on the Register in the district, composed of the following:—

MECHANICAL.

Woollen and Worsted Manufacturers	4
Mungo Manufacturers	2
Rag Manufacturers	1
Railway Wagon, Motor Body Builders and Repairers	2
Oil Mill	1
Dye Works	1
Athletic Goods Manufacturers	1
Joiners	5
Printers	3
Engineers	2
Builders and Contractors	5
Food Preparing Premises	7
Spring Makers	1
Boot Repairers	6

Leather Curriers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Cover Makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wool Cutting for Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tin Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						51
						—

NON-MECHANICAL.

Printer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Athletic Goods Makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painters and Decorators	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	3
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rag Sorting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leather Goods Workers	...	...	...	...	...	1
French Polishers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dress Makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rug Makers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						30
						—

Ninety inspections have been made under the Factories Act, 1937, and the following defects dealt with:—

Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	1
Insufficient Washing Facilities	...	...	...	1

The dining-rooms provided in many of the large factories have been well used during the year and the kitchen waste collected regularly.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

No tents, vans or sheds were used for human habitation.

SECTION K.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically the whole of the sanitary conveniences in connection with residential and business premises in the district are on the water-carriage system with the exception of the small number of 15 privies and 20 pail closets which, at the present time, are inconvertible owing to the fact that they are situated in the outlying parts of the district where sufficient sewers are not available.

The total number of water closets in use in the district is approximately 2,550.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are three public conveniences for males and one for females.

Regular Inspections have been carried out and several recommendations carried out such as the provision of proper wood boxes to the cisterns to reduce the likelihood of damage by frost.

Much damage was caused during the year by youths breaking in the W.C. Doors and climbing up the walls of the buildings. To combat this it was necessary to have barbed wire fixed to the roofs and top of the walls.

I am pleased to report that towards the end of the year there was no noticeable damage.

The male convenience in Tithe-Barn Street is in a bad state of repair and following a report which I submitted, the Council decided to have new conveniences erected as soon as the time is opportune.

The numbers of the public conveniences are insufficient for the needs of the district and this is a matter which should not be overlooked in post-war planning.

SECTION L.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

There are 26 premises in the Urban District licensed either for the sale and storage of Petroleum Spirit or the storage only of Petroleum Spirit or Mixtures in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Consolidation Act 1928, viz.: 24 for the sale and storage of Petroleum Spirit and two for the storage of Cellulose Paint.

Twenty-four of the licensed premises store the spirit in underground steel tanks fitted with pumps while on the remaining premises the spirit or mixtures are kept in steel drums stored in specially constructed fire-proof above ground stores.

All the licensed premises have been visited at regular periods and no contraventions of the Regulations and conditions specified on the licence have been observed.

CANAL BOATS

In accordance with Part X of the Public Health Acts, 1936, I herewith submit my report on the administration of the said Act and Regulations for the year 1945.

No canal boat is registered in the Urban District, the part of the canal passing through the District being only a few hundred yards and situate at the extreme boundary of our area. During periodical visits to the canal banks only day boats were seen, i.e., boats that are not used as dwellings, which carry cargoes of coal, etc., only short distances. The number of boats passing through the district has not increased.

Inspection is a difficult matter as the boats do not stop on our portion of the canal for the discharge of cargoes or other purposes.

SECTION M.

PESTOLOGY.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Complaints were received from two houses of the existence of bed bugs.

Treatment by D.D.T. (dichloro-dephenyl-trichloroethem) consisting of a 5 per cent solution was sprayed and the results have proved very satisfactory.

A number of other premises infested with cockroaches, silver fish, etc., were also treated with Neocid Dust (D.D.T. Geigy) and complete disinfestation resulted in all cases.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The disinfection of all premises after cases of infectious diseases is carried out after the removal of the patients to the Isolation Hospital or after recovery, if nursed at home, the method used being with Formaldehyde vapour.

Premises are also disinfected after deaths from other diseases and causes, upon written request being made.

Number of houses disinfected after Infectious Diseases	25
Number of houses disinfected after deaths from other Diseases or Causes	2

SECTION N.

RATS AND MICE.

Under the direction which was served upon the Council the baiting of all sewers was completed at the close of 1944, and an estimated total of 2,902 rats were destroyed. It was therefore not necessary to carry out further treatment during 1945 but arrangements have been made to carry out a maintenance treatment during 1946.

Apart from this survey the total number of complaints received concerning rats was eight. In all the cases the premises were inspected and action taken.

The drains at the Addington Isolation Hospital were baited with sausage rusk containing 5 per cent. Zinc Phosphide and an estimated total of 16 rats were destroyed. Four bodies were recovered. Since the majority of the rats which have taken the poison die in the dead ends and drier parts of the drains this number is reasonable.

A haystack situated in the field at the corner of Wakefield Road and Berry Lane was found to be infested with rats. Being in close proximity to dwellinghouses this was a serious matter and the owner was notified immediately. Unfortunately the owner did not live in the district and contact was difficult. As no action was taken within a reasonable time the War Agricultural Executive Committee at Harrogate was notified, and as a result their officers carried out the disinfestation and recovered the costs from the owner. This stack has now been moved altogether.

PERSONAL.

In conclusion, I wish to accord my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health who have assisted me during the year.

I also wish to thank my assistant, Mr. R. Burfield, for the conscientious and loyal manner in which he has carried out the duties assigned to him.

The foreman and members of the staff engaged on refuse collection and disposal have carried out their work at all times with good heart and have shown a willing spirit during difficult periods.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. RICHLEY,

Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.



HORBURY :

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